

Monitoring-Based Commissioning *with Advanced EMIS Analysis*

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Presentation *Overview*

1. Monitoring Based Commissioning Objective
2. Definition of Monitoring-Based Commissioning (MBCx)
3. MBCx – Value Added Proposal
4. MBCx and EMIS
5. EMIS Functions
6. MBCx – Building Level Analysis
7. MBCx – System Level Analysis
8. Case Study 1 – Carson Graham Secondary
9. Case Study 2 – Abbotsford Collegiate

MBCx Objectives

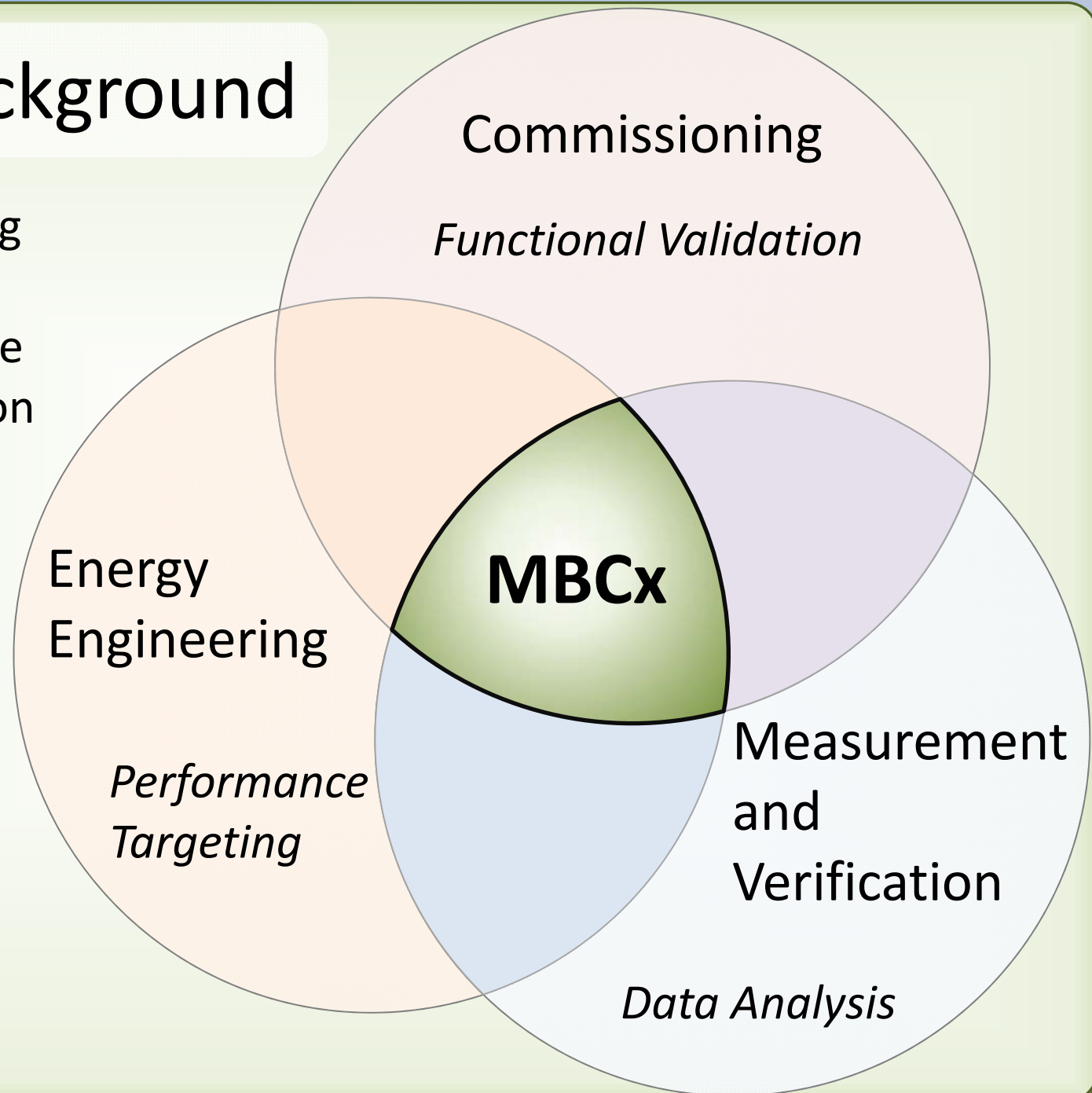
1. Building systems optimized performance
2. Persistent savings
3. Empowering building and facility operators with knowledge and tools to effectively manage O&M process.

Is your building running optimal?

What does this mean?

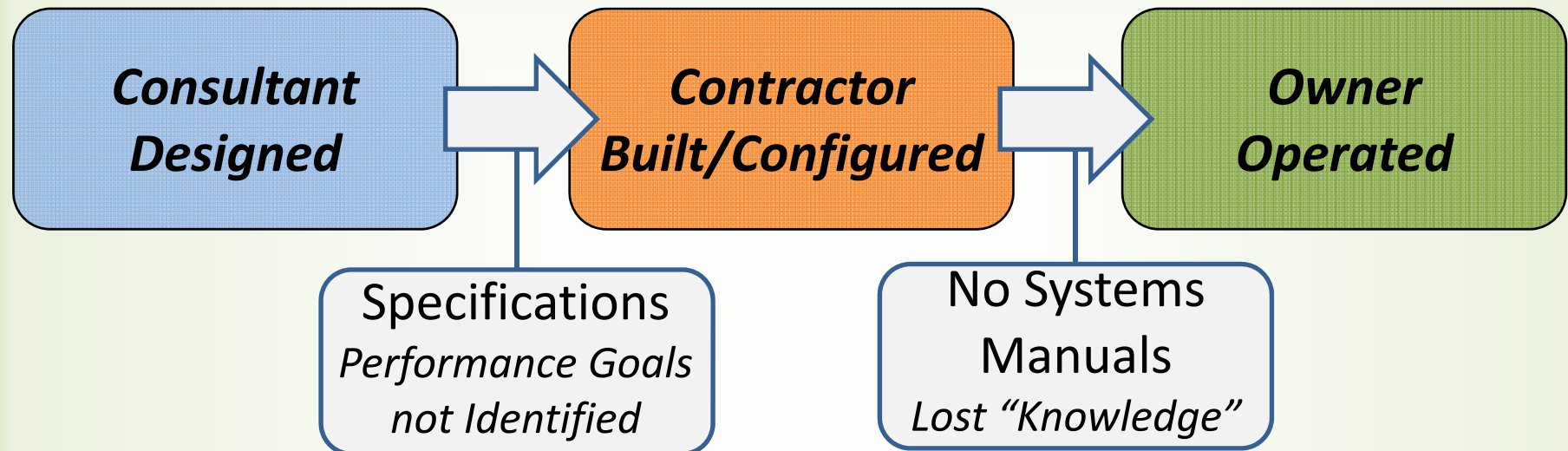
MBCx Background

- Commissioning supported by comprehensive data acquisition and analysis
- A holistic process for optimizing building performance



MBCx - Value Added Proposal

Conventional Design, Construction, Operation process:



- Facility operators are detached from energy and performance operation targets.

MBCx - Value Added Proposal

Goals of MBCx

1. Clarify and document building operational intent for ideal performance – systems manuals
2. Engage building operators and identify and correct operational issues
3. Configure systems operation for maximum energy performance
4. Quantify performance through relevant metrics and Key Performance Indicators (KPI)
5. Implement the tools and systems necessary to track and maintain performance

MBCx - Value Added Proposal

Conventional O&M

Reactive O&M through occupant complaints and DDC alarms

Understanding of systems operation through trial-and-error and equipment failures

Unknown facility performance and lack of clear targets and performance goals

MBCx

Proactive O&M through observing and tracking performance metrics

Documented best practises and systems performance parameters via systems manuals.

Set targets, set performance goals and measured performance.

MBCx and EMIS

- The cornerstone of MBCx is a comprehensive Energy Management Information System (EMIS)

An EMIS is an analytical engine with capabilities above and beyond that of a BAS. Capabilities include up to:

- Utility cost and billing analysis
- Enhanced graphical presentations – cusum, control charts, scatter plots, enhanced trend logs
- Statistical analysis for energy or operational parameter historical benchmarking and forecasting
- Remote database access for weather data or building energy
- Advanced energy calculations – equipment/system KPIs, energy simulations

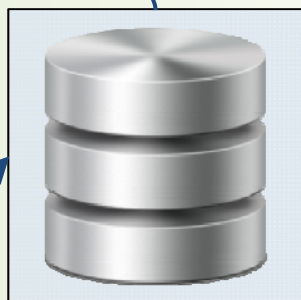
EMIS Functions

| Analysis-Type | Building Level | Systems Level |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| Data Collected | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total electrical energy • Total gas energy • District energy meters | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy sub-meters • Thermal/Btu meters • BAS Data points – equipment status, speed, temperature, flow, position, etc. |
| Analysis Conducted | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary energy benchmarking • Measurement and verification of savings • Energy trending (daily, weekly, monthly profiles) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full energy end-use breakdown • Equipment performance – efficiency, run-times, cycling, average operating conditions • Systems faults |
| Pros/Cons | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively inexpensive • Easy quality control • Cannot directly uncover optimization opportunities • Limited insight into building operation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full operation visibility • All key optimization opportunities can be identified • Sub-meters add cost • Data quality management • Limited EMIS vendors |

EMIS Work Flow



EMIS Engine



Data Archiving



Data Acquisition



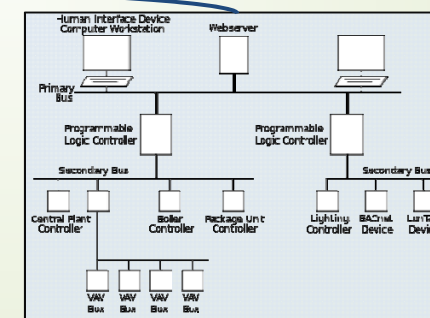
Energy Models, Calculations



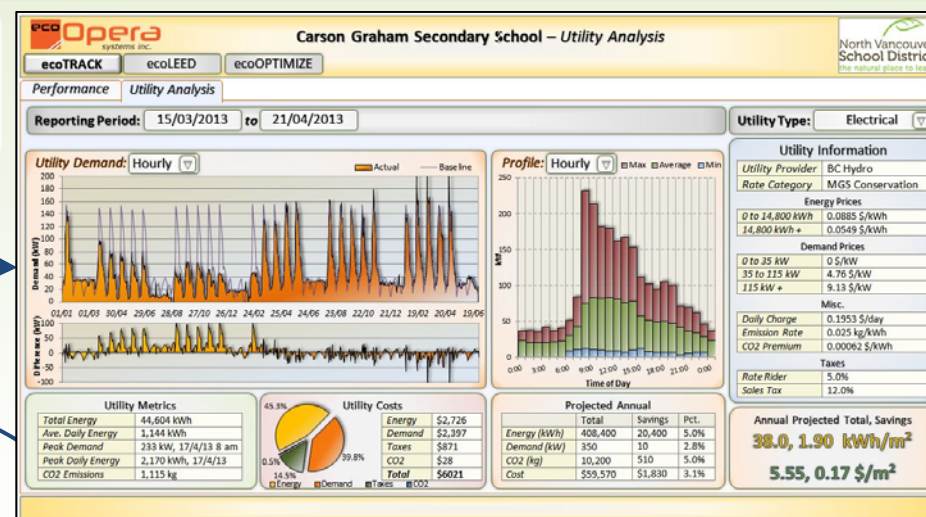
Field Devices



Equipment Parameters



Building Automation System



Data Visualization, Reports

MBCx Findings

HVAC Systems Faults

- Over-enabling/unoccupied run-time
- Deficient pressure/fan speed reset
- Sub-optimal SAT reset
- Over or under-ventilation
- Simultaneous heating and cooling
- Faulty, disconnected zone sensors
- Spaces under-heated or cooled

HVAC Plant Faults

- Equipment rapid cycling
- Sub-optimal equipment sequencing
- Lack of or deficient SWT reset
- Lack of pressure/pump speed reset
- Pump over-enabling

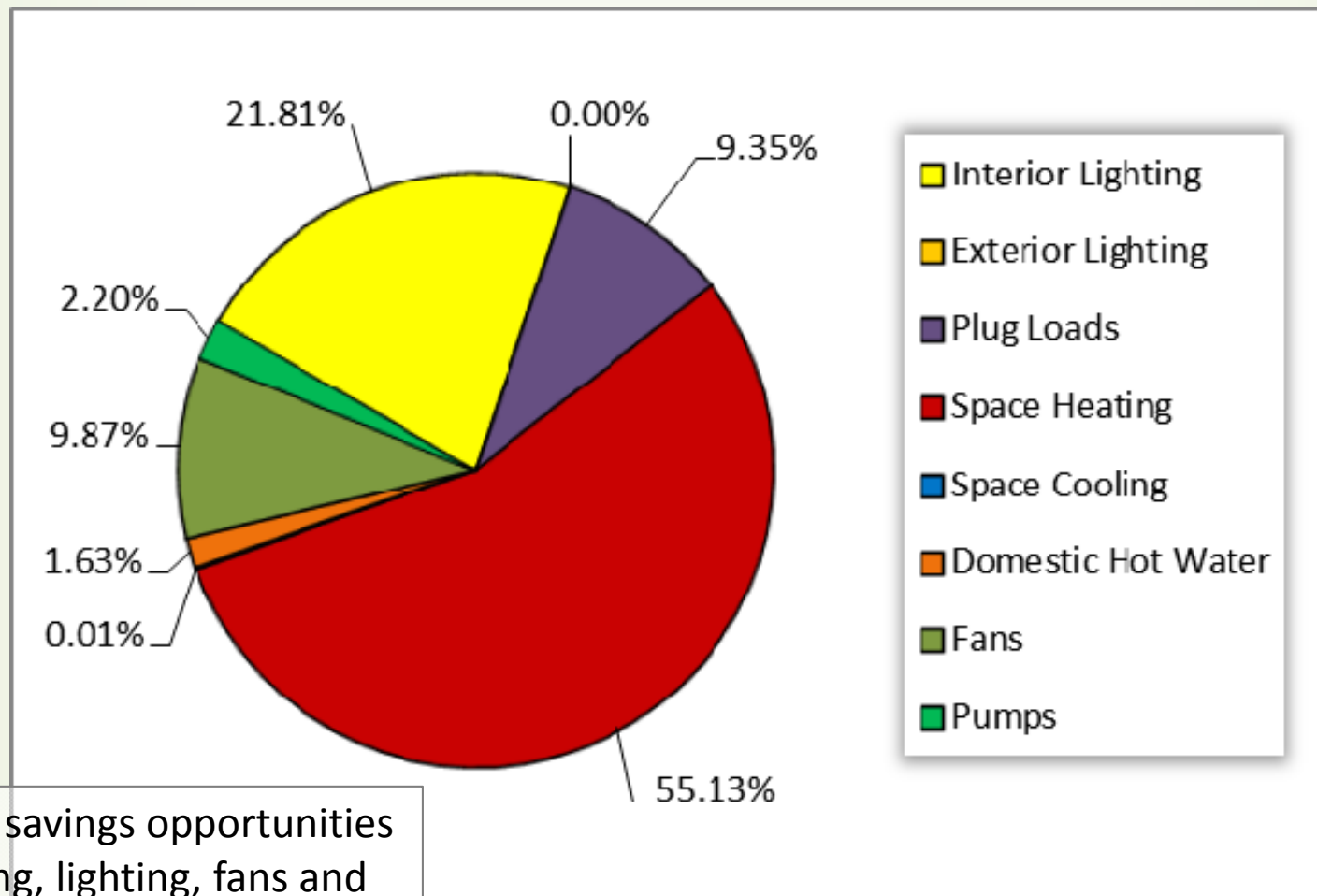
Lighting Faults

- Excessive unoccupied use
- Unresponsive occupancy sensor switching
- Faulty photocells

- Complex systems give rise to more points of failure
- Occupant comfort may be maintained while faults persist, wasting \$\$\$

MBCx – Preliminary Analysis

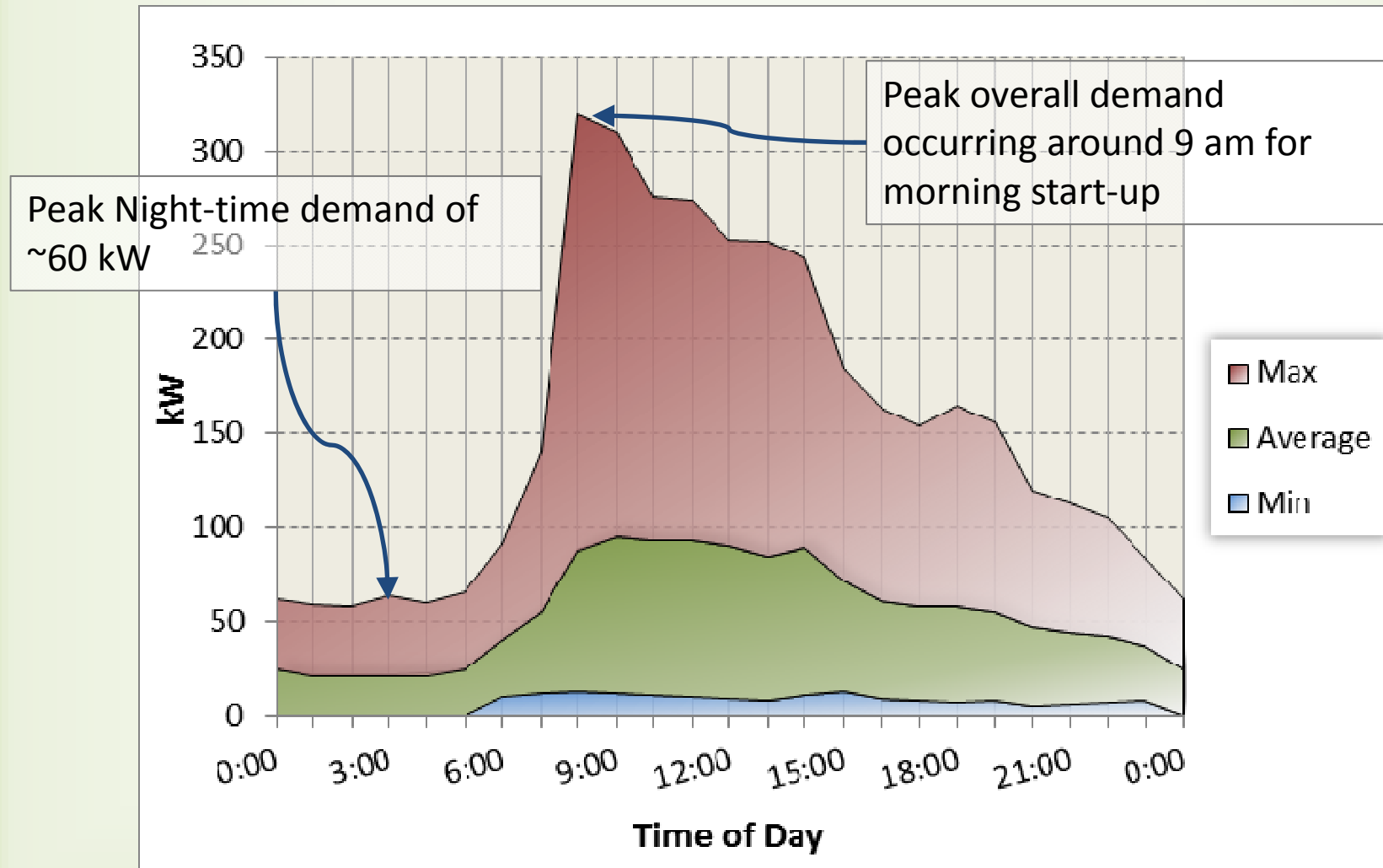
Energy Use Trends – Energy Breakdown



Primary savings opportunities
in heating, lighting, fans and
plug loads

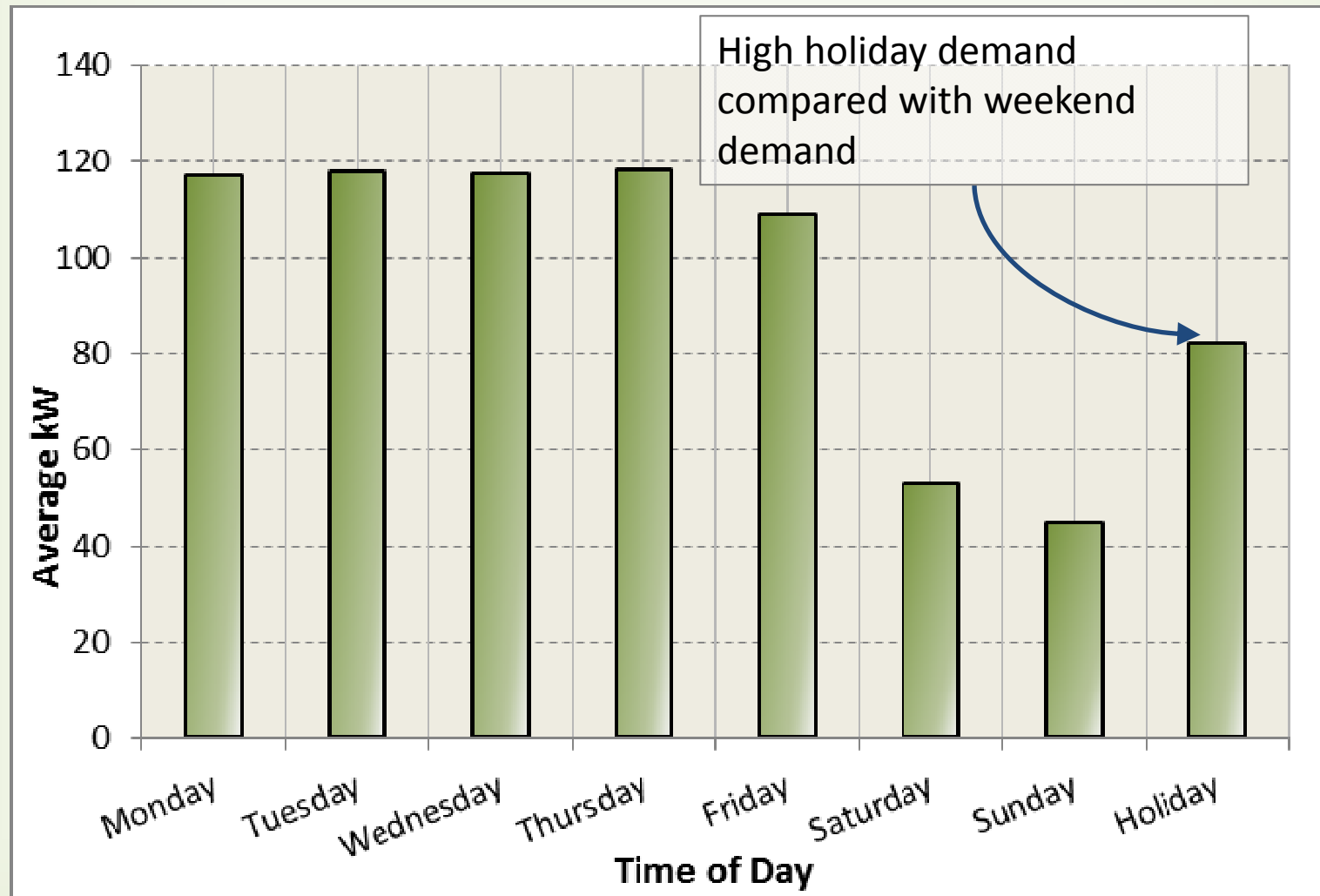
MBCx – Building Level Analysis

Energy Use Trends



MBCx – Building Level Analysis

Energy Use Trends – Weekly Profiles



MBCx – Building Level Analysis

Utility Metrics

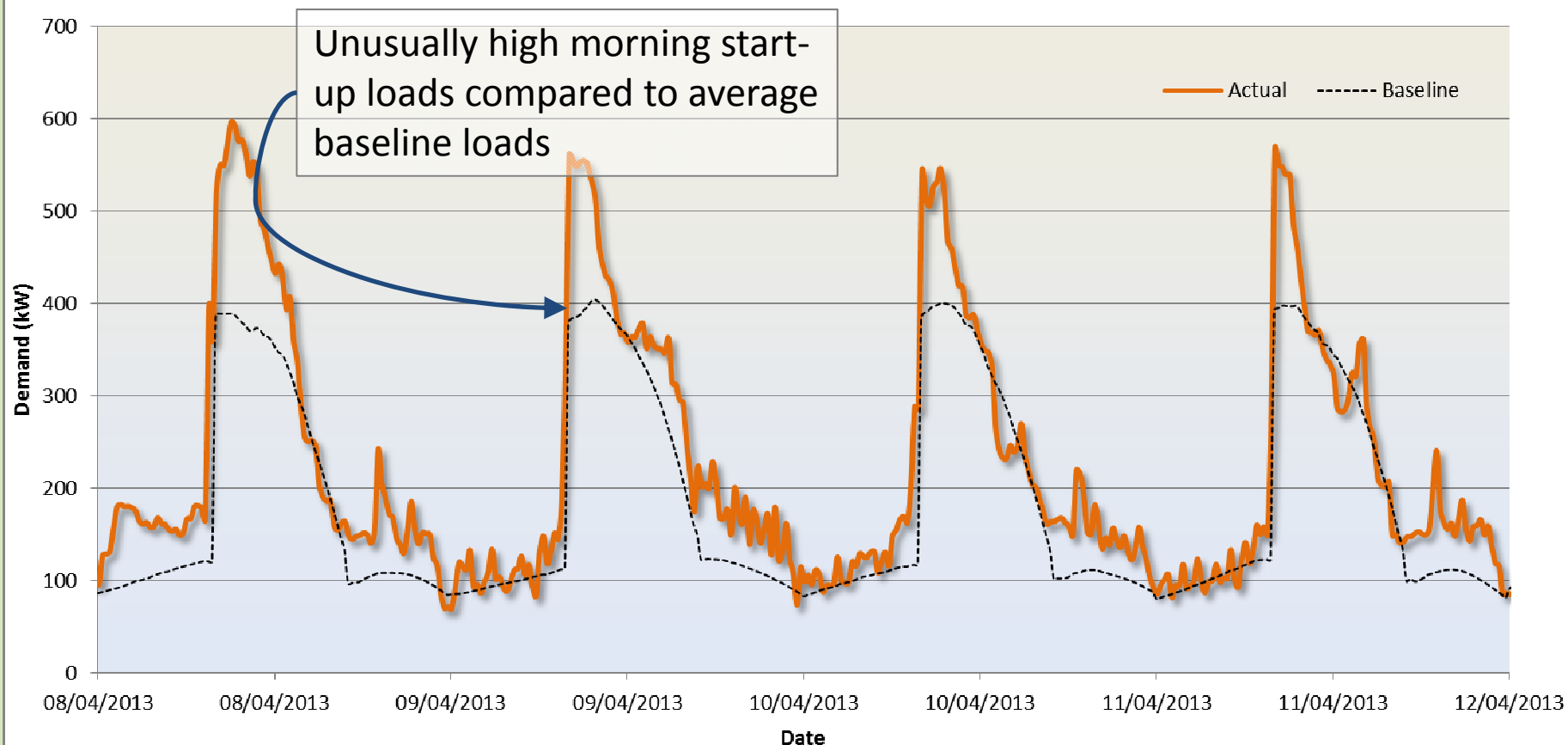
| Total Building Electrical Summary | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Energy Consumption (kWh) | 67,302 |
| Peak Demand (kW) | 269 |
| Peak Demand Time | 06/06/2013 11:30 |
| Average Daily Energy Use (kWh) | 8896 |
| Peak Daily Energy Use (kWh) | 13,198 |
| Peak Energy Use Day | 06/06/2013 |
| Unoccupied Consumption (kWh) | 38,563 |
| Unoccupied Consumption % | 57% |
| Peak Unoccupied Load (kW) | 189 |
| Peak Unoccupied Load Time | 28/06/2013 14:15 |

Unoccupied consumption
57% energy of total energy
for this period!

MBCx – Building Level Analysis

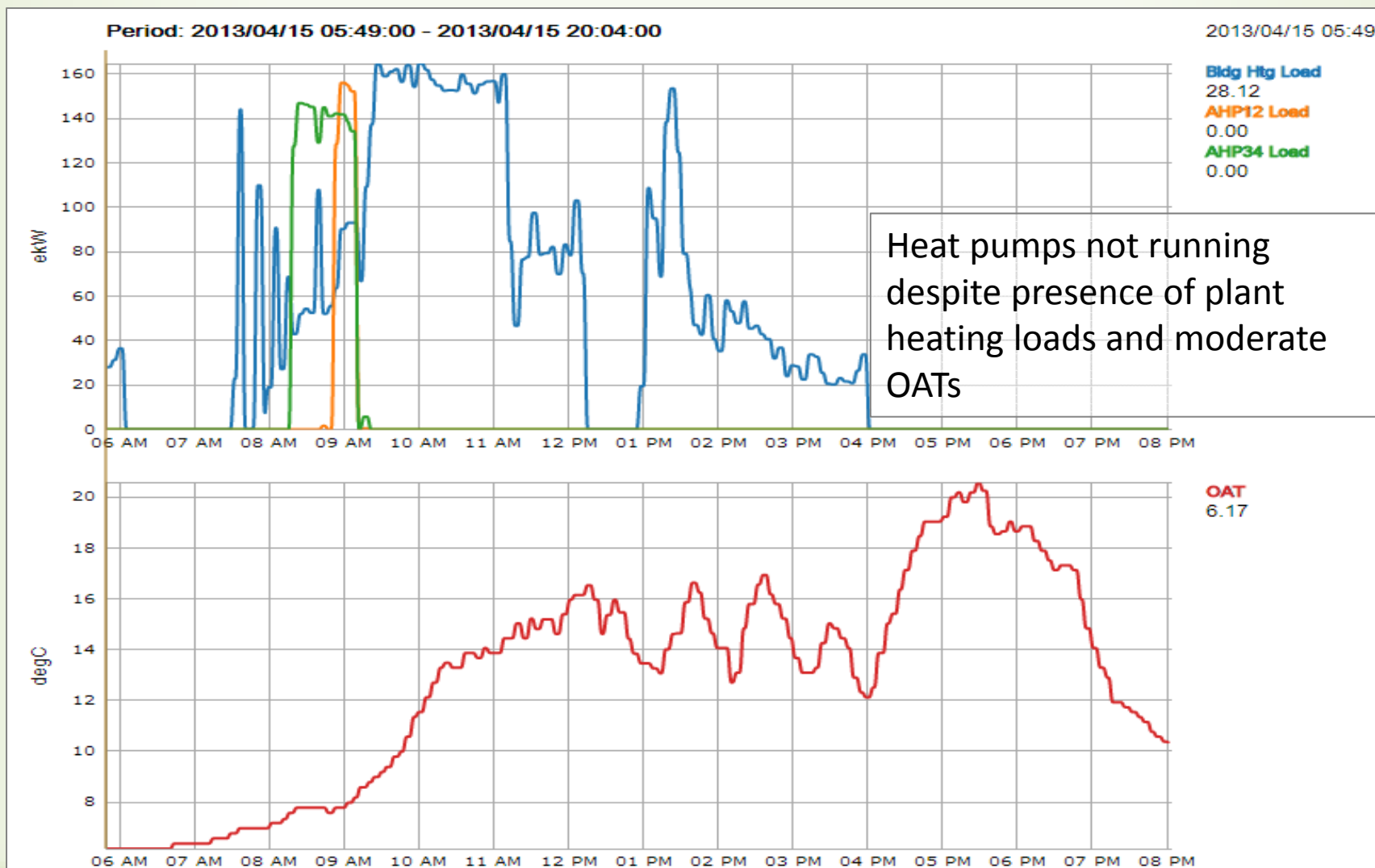
Energy Benchmarks

Baseline Total Actual and Baseline Demand



MBCx – System Level Analysis

Detailed Trend Logs



MBCx – Systems Level Analysis

Equipment Operational Characteristics

| <i>Pumps</i> | <i>Service</i> | <i>Run-Time (hrs)</i> | <i># Cycles</i> | <i>Average Run Speed</i> | <i>Average Flow Rate (L/s)</i> | <i>Average Design Flow Fraction</i> | <i>Elec Energy (MWh)</i> | <i>Pump EIR kWh/(m³x10³)</i> | <i>Unloaded Energy %</i> |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| P1 | B1 | 196 | 38 | N/A | 7.79 | 95% | 0.23 | 0.04 | 14% |
| P2 | B2 | 195 | 43 | N/A | 7.74 | 94% | 0.22 | 0.04 | 15% |
| P3 | HtgSys | 165 | 26 | 97% | 1.52 | 6% | 0.39 | 0.43 | 8% |
| P4 | HtgSys | 165 | 32 | 97% | 2.27 | 9% | 0.39 | 0.29 | 14% |
| P5 | ClgSys | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0.00 | 0% | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0% |
| P6 | ClgSys | 57 | 18 | 90% | 0.76 | 20% | 0.10 | 0.65 | 90% |
| P7 | AHP1&2 | 93 | 42 | 97% | 3.61 | 56% | 0.13 | 0.10 | 3% |
| P8 | AHP3&4 | 100 | 43 | 97% | 3.63 | 56% | 0.15 | 0.11 | 2% |
| P9 | HtgAWing | 330 | 55 | 98% | 2.86 | 72% | 0.44 | 0.13 | 21% |

Unusually high speeds relative to flows –
VFDs are not modulating

MBCx – System Level Analysis

Plant Performance Metrics

Utility Summary

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Electricity Use (MWh) | 0.56 |
| Natural Gas Use (MWh) | 46.54 |
| Pump Elec Use (MWh) | 1.32 |
| Peak Electrical Load (MW) | 110.56 |
| Plant Run Cost | \$1,563 |

Performance Summary

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Equipment Efficiency (COP) | 0.92 |
| Total Efficiency (COP) | 0.90 |
| Cost Performance (\$/MWh-Load) | 35.89 |

Performance Targets

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Equipment Efficiency (COP) | 2.93 |
| Total Efficiency (COP) | 2.74 |
| Cost Performance (\$/MWh-Load) | 25.50 |

Operating Characteristics

| | |
|----------------------------|--------|
| Plant Thermal Energy (MWh) | 43.5 |
| Average Thermal Load (kW) | 93.3 |
| Peak Thermal Load (kW) | 510.5 |
| Run-Time (Hrs) | 303.25 |
| Average SWT (°C) | 58.22 |
| Average dT (°C) | 3.67 |
| Peak Load % Design | 32% |
| Average SWT % Design | 95% |
| Average dT % Design | 17% |
| Average Plant Loading | 6% |
| Average Equip Loading | 23% |

Low peak and average loads, yet SWT is near the design value. Overall efficiency is low compared with design efficiency.

Case Study 1

Performance Features

- 9,300 m², targeting LEED Gold
- High performance envelope
- BAS-integrated lighting with occ-sensor and photocell control
- VAV Energy-Recovery-Ventilators with VFDs and occ-sensor enabling
- Reversible ASHPs with condensing boiler backup and VFD pumping

Deficiencies Identified

- Systems over-enabling
- Deficient air system pressure reset
- ASHPs greatly under-utilized
- No HW temperature reset
- VFD pumps at 100% continuously
- Pump false-starting
- MUA continuous operation

Carson Graham Secondary School



Performance Metrics

| | |
|--|------------|
| Baseline Projected EUI* | 97 |
| NRCan Database EUI | 180 |
| Proposed Energy Model EUI | 82 |
| Reference Energy Model EUI | 121 |
| Energy Savings through Optimization | 15% |

* kWh/m²/year

Case Study 2

Performance Features

- 10,700 m², targeting LEED Gold
- Extensive lighting controls via occ-sensors and photocells
- VAV Energy-Recovery-Ventilators with VFDs and occ-sensor enabling
- WSHPs served by an reservoir with condensing boiler backup
- Distributed water-loop heat-pumps

Deficiencies Identified

- Systems over-enabling
- Deficient hydronic pressure reset
- Deficient SWT reset
- Pumps enabled continuously
- Continuous exhaust fan operation
- Over-ventilation by a number of WLHP units

Abbotsford Senior Secondary



Performance Metrics

| | |
|--|------------|
| Baseline Projected EUI* | 89 |
| NRCan Database EUI | 180 |
| Proposed Model EUI | 79 |
| Reference Model EUI | 128 |
| Energy Savings through Optimization | 11% |

* kWh/m²/year

MBCx with Advanced EMIS Analysis

Thank You!
Questions?

